

SCOTT COUNTY KICKER.
Published by the
WORKERS' PRINTING CO.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Julius Albrecht, J. H. Brannan, C.
M. Weaver, Lawrence Seyer,
Solomon Diebold.
Subscription, per year, \$1.00.
Six months, 60c. 3 months, 35c.
Phil. A. Hafner, Editor.

For President—
EUGENE V. DEBS.
For Vice-President—
EMIL SEIDEL.

IN "FREE" AMERICA.
Special to Globe-Democrat.
Lake Charles, La., July 8.—Editor of James Creel of the Ripsaw, a Socialist paper published in Saint Louis, arrived last night from Oakdale, where he reports having undergone a rough experience last night. Creel was due to deliver a speech at Oakdale last night under the auspices of the Timber Workers' Union.

It is said none of the members of the union were present to meet him at the station, but that he was taken in charge by others who were not exactly pleased with his presence in the town. Creel said that after reaching the hotel he was set upon by a bunch of men who were determined to make him leave town, and that one pulled out a gun and shot at him. He escaped from the hotel, however, without a great deal of injury.

(This is the Creel who will speak at the Socialist picnic at Morley in August if he can be obtained. You want to hear him.)

FIGHTING FOR A JOB.
Lake Charles, La., July 8.—Four men were killed in a labor riot at Grabow, according to a message received last night by Gov. Hall. The sheriff has been authorized to call out troops. The men were killed and four seriously wounded in a pitched battle between union and nonunion timber workers and guards employed by a lumber mill.

UP TO THE FARMERS.
W. S. McAdam, of the American Co-Operative Union Supply Co., St. Louis, writes the Kicker under date of July 8.

"The farmers of Scott county are losing thousands of dollars each year by turning their products over to home speculators. Now the watermelon season will be on. The early shipments will bring the best price. Isn't there some way that we can come together so as to instill confidence and build up the co-operative business and eventually get direct to the consumer?"

It is up to the farmers. But I don't see how it is possible to co-operate with melons that are all plastered over with a mortgage. The plutes have got the producer tied down.

A GOOD MEETING.
That was a good meeting of the Socialists at Morley Saturday. There was an air of business about it that indicated something of the importance of the thing. Albert Fant of Vanduser was chosen chairman and the meeting lasted from 10 o'clock until after 4.

Secretary Silhards' report of receipts and expenditures was read and approved, showing some \$70 on hand.

It was agreed that a picnic should be given some time in August. J. H. Brannan, A. A. Evans and Wm. Bergs were appointed a committee to secure grounds and Morley was given the preference. James Creel, of the National Ripsaw, should be secured as first choice for speaker, and B. Franklin Allen of the Memphis Socialist second.

Since no one else would accept it, Phil Hafner agreed to again take up the work of the distribution of literature on the following conditions: Every local and every community is to have its own collector. He will not write personal letters urging these collectors to do what they already know is their duty. He will report collections through the Kicker and see to it that the money is judiciously expended. In the towns the locals must arrange for the proper and systematic distribution of the literature.

So that you may understand, the agreement is like this: If you send in any money I will pocket it. If you don't apply, you don't get any literature. You must look out for both ends of the string. But the money end must get here first.

You know that we Socialists who are out on the firing line are accused of being in it for the money. So let the money come. However, if any Democrat or Republican wants my job, I will not be as stubborn about letting go as those patriots are of letting go of a job.

But I must go on and tell you about our picnic. Uncle Jerry Minter was made boss of the picnic. And the Kicker will vouch for it that Uncle Jerry will see to it that all is quiet during the speaking.

WILLIE'S WAGES.
Mr. Skinem to grand-daughter—"What was your Sunday school lesson about today, Mary?"

Mary—"The wages of sin are death."

Mr. Skinem—"Ah, good subject, very fine subject. What did grandpa's pet have to say about it?"

Mary—"Nuffin 'tall. But Willie Jones, who works in your office, did."

Mr. Skinem—"What did he say?"

Mary—"Said he didn't know nuffin 'bout the wages of sin, but if they were any worse than the wages you paid, he'd steer clear 'em."

MARRIAGE LICENSE.
Dowell Johnson, Fornfelt.
Miss Emma Krieger, Fornfelt.
Luster Jacobs, Blodgett.
Miss Myrtle Lawson, Blodgett.
George J. Mier, Oran.
Mrs. Susan Shuey, Oran.

BUSINESS LOCALS.
For Sale—150 bales good pea hay. Price reasonable.
Dr. S. J. Wade, Benton, Mo.
Lost—A Poland-China boar, no marks, weight about 150 pounds. Liberal reward for information. 82-2t. Theresa Bleas, Oran.

For Sale—A registered Poland-China male, two years old. Ten male Poland-China pigs.

W. A. Lee, Oran, Mo.
Subscribe for the only Kicker.
Peachee—I will have a carload of Elberta peaches here about August 1st. I want to book orders in advance. Order by mail or by phone. Residence, No. 6; store, No. 54. Will treat you right. J. B. Finley, Oran, Mo.

For Sale—300 bushels sound white corn. Also two fresh milk cows with calves. Alex Burger, Commerce.
For Rent—Butcher Shop with fixtures all ready for use in good location. For further information see or write W. J. Worsley, 26-3t. Commerce, Mo.

Subscribe for the only Kicker.

FROM MORLEY.
Although there are very many more acres of cantaloupes planted this year than last the farmers report a very small setting of melons on the vines, and a profusion of blooms.

Some of our people went to Blodgett, some to Libbourn and some to Chaffee and Cape on the fourth, and a majority of them enjoyed being at home that day.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmore and Miss Theolina and Elma Elmore Stella Gray went out on Mr. Elmore's new automobile Sunday.

Mrs. H. B. Dicker, living one mile east of town died July 4, and was buried in the Morley cemetery Saturday.

Rev. showmaker preached Sunday on Infant Baptism, and gave some good arguments in its favor. Mrs. May Emerson, who has been very sick since last week is reported as feeling no better.

Dr. V. L. Moulder, who has been to St. Louis for some time is at home again.

FROM REDMAN.
W. M. Simmons went fishing and instead of bringing the fish out to him he fell in the creek among them. He got some fish, however.

Any laborer who tries, can easily own at least a house and a doghouse and a lot of pups. Mr. and Mrs. Ira Wright are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Butler near Commerce.

Theo. Bryant and little daughter of Harbison visited Joel Hopper Sunday.

The children of T. J. Ditterlein who have whooping cough are better.

Little Walter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Chewning is sick. Elmer Joyce, who has been sick is improving.

Rain has damaged crops considerably.

FROM CHAFFEE.
Theon Schoen of New Hamburg visited W. V. Miller Monday, and Seno Miller and Miss Philomina Schwartz visited the family of N. Schwartz near New Hamburg Sunday.

While attempting to cross a stream on his way home Tuesday Lawrence Kinder was nearly drowned.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Diebold of Keosauqua visited with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Essner.

The dance at Adam Riechert Thursday night was enjoyed.

Philip Hearing of Bleda was here Saturday.

FROM KELSEO.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fullenwider and their niece, Miss Mary Katzenberger, spent Sunday at Chaffee.

Mr. and Mrs. John Enderle and son Paul and Charley, and Mrs. Ben Enderle were at the Cape Wednesday.

Miss Alvina Messmer, who was with her sister, Mrs. Chas. Hearing, for several weeks, returned home Sunday.

Mrs. B. Fullenwider and daughter, Miss Cora, spent Friday at John Enderle's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Enderle visited at Charley Hearing's Sunday.

FROM ORAN.
The recent rains have caused the farmers to feel blue. The wheat crop is poor and threatened with damage. The corn crop will be short, as it is too wet to plow and the grass will overtake it. Present indications are that our farmers will have to be satisfied by living in hopes of a better day.

We are improving our streets but are not patterning after Benton. Instead of sticky red clay we will oil Main street, and if this proves successful other streets will be oiled.

In the controversy between Rev. Heimbacher and the Kicker the general opinion seems to be that the editor put the reverend in a hole and corked the hole up.

With the exception of an altercation between Ben Eastman and John Barnes, in which Barnes was considerably bruised, we had quite a sane Fourth.

Ed Glascock, son of our townsman, W. E. Glascock, is here on a visit. He is now a resident of Texas and his many friends are glad to see him.

Harry Banks, W. A. Lee and Joe A. Glenn were at Benton Monday.

Jas. F. Allen was a visitor at Benton Tuesday.

FROM FORTFELT.
Quite a number of our citizens attended 4th of July picnic at Cape Girardeau. All came home disappointed on account of the air ship failing to fly, caused by some trouble of the engine.

Geo. A. Bell will soon begin to accommodate the citizens of Illinois and Fortfelt with automobile service between here and Cape. He will make three trips daily, \$1 per trip.

Wm. Rubel, Sr. has again left town on an extended hunting and fishing trip, to some unknown point in Ill.

Last Sunday Hy Springer was ordained in the ministry by Rev. Herbert of the Lutheran church. Our Brass Band serenaded the business people and citizens of Front street Saturday night.

Ernest Wiegut and wife drove down from the Cape Sunday and returned the same day.

Bernard Walls and wife autoed down from Jackson Sunday to visit A. Handenstels.

Atty. Hartle of Libbourn, Mo. is here visiting his brother O. W. Hartle.

S. Carter of Stoddard county moved to our town last week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Gus Meinz twin boys Monday night.

Mace Bollinger and Chas. Drury are on the sick list.

J. A. Finch had business at Benton Saturday.

FROM BLODGETT.
A 10-pound boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis James on the 2d, and a son of the same weight was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Baker on the 6th.

During the Odd Fellows picnic here on the Fourth there were several speeches, but the one most appreciated was by Rev. Elmer Peal.

Mrs. G. W. Pearson has gone to VanBuren for a two months stay. Miss May Lewis of Pittman, Ark. is visiting among us.

The Blodgett and McMullin ball teams played here Sunday. Score, 4 to 6 in favor of Blodgett.

Mrs. Joe Griffin and children of Dudley are visiting her sister, Mrs. L. G. Crafton.

Mrs. J. D. Peal returned from Cairo Monday accompanied by her husband.

Miss Birdie Watts of Farmington is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. L. Stubbs.

Blodgett and Charleston played ball on the Fourth Blodgett won 7 to 5.

About one thousand people attended the barbecue here on the Fourth.

Mrs. A. W. Williams of Diehlstadt visited Mrs. Dell Sweeney Friday.

FROM NEW HAMBURG.
Joe Gueck, of Randles, who got sick here, was accompanied home by Celestine Hahn. Joe brought some brooms up and left them at Jacob Diebolds for his customer.

The Misses Leona Timmerstein and Agnes Guber of Benton spent Sunday with the Misses Viola and Dora Diebold.

Jess Logel and John Glasser of Keosauqua came thru here Sunday inquiring the road to St. Louis. Suddenly they got on a hot trail of Barney Scherer and never stopped until they got on top of the hill two miles west of town.

Sunday a party was given at the home of Mrs. Hanna Eitink in honor of her niece, the Misses Hannah, Mary and Minnie Twelmann of St. Louis, who left next day for their home.

Andrew Dirnberger started his thrasher Monday and John started up Tuesday.

Wm. Hater and Miss Clara Bales of Oran were here Sunday.

FROM COMMERCE.
Miss Ruth Reynolds gave a bun-kin' party last week. The guests were the Misses Lucy Brunnett, Gladys Held and Mary Johnson.

Mrs. C. P. Bondurant, who will be our primary teacher, is attending the Cape Normal.

Rev. Denton of Benton was here Tuesday on his way to Cairo to meet Mrs. Denton, who has been visiting in Kentucky.

While lighting one of the government lights over on the bar, the ladder broke and injured Mr. John Daily's back.

Miss Doris Stubbfield returned to her home at Malden Monday, accompanied by Miss Irene Kendall of Sikeston.

The Misses Irene Kendall, Jessie Anderson and Doris Stubbfield spent the Fourth at Marion, Ill.

Chas. Blackledge, who is working in the Illinois bank, spent the Fourth with home folks here.

Miss Georgia Hutton and Webb Peil and Mr. and Mrs. Whit Dodge spent the Fourth at the Cape.

Leslie A. Stroud, who has been attending school in St. Louis, is home again.

James F. Allen of Oran and Mrs. Vandergift of Benton were here Saturday.

A. R. Roseberry visited at Rosebud, Ill. last week.

County Clerk McPheters visited relatives here last week.

L. A. Reynolds has employed Arthur Pinkerton as a clerk.

J. L. Moore was in St. Louis last week purchasing an auto.

Mrs. McManus of St. Louis is visiting Mrs. J. P. Jones.

Miss Virginia Anderson is visiting at Rutherford, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Ireland have returned from St. Louis.

Mrs. Ed. Childers of Sikeston visited here last week.

Joe Peil visited at Charleston last week.

J. R. Boyd visited in Kentucky this week.

Peter Olsen of St. Louis was in Commerce last week.

FROM RANDES.
L. O. Groves went to Perkins with his thrasher Friday. After he had set up at Charley Warners place it began to rain and operations were suspended for several days.

Mont Gibbs and Frank Gray attended the picnic at Allenview on the Fourth. Somebody swiped Mr. Gibbs' horse and buggy during the night, but he located it the next day.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Patterson and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Welch, Henry and Joe Menz, Frank Jones and others spent the Fourth at Allenview.

The Mesdames Martin and Nick Brucker of Perkins visited Mrs. Leo Schlitt Sunday.

John Schlitt and Celestine Hahn of New Hamburg were here Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gosche spent Sunday with the family of Frank Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Schlosser and August Hater were at Chaffee Sunday.

Lawrence Schaefer was at Oran last week.

Our saloon is closed again.

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given to creditors and all others interested in the estate of Peter Kilhofer, deceased, that I, the undersigned administrator of said estate, intend to make final settlement thereof at the next term of the Scott Co. Mo., probate court, to be held at the court house in the town of Benton, said county, and state, commencing on the 2d Monday in August, next. 7-3-32.

Katherine Kilhofer, Admrx.
Benton, Mo., July 9, 1912.

OWN YOUR LITTLE FARM.
What do you think of land, just as productive as any there is in Scott county, that can be bought for \$10 per acre up to \$37? That is what you will find in Ashley county, Arkansas. All above high water, not an acre of waste land in it and every acre will produce in abundance, cow peas, red clover, sugar cane molasses, potatoes, corn, rice, water melons, fruits of all kinds, corn—in fact anything under the shining sun that can be grown in a tropical climate is grown here. It is a big county, as yet in an undeveloped stage, and the people do not realize the real value of this land. Mild and short winters, very little or no freezing weather, makes it the greatest stock country on earth. I have farms, in any size tracks wanted, at from \$10 per acre up, and in many cases the timber will pay for the land. As an investment proposition it beats wheat in the bin and as a proposition for the poor man to get a piece of land of his own, nothing on earth equals it. Write me about this country—all correspondence answered.

W. C. Baskett,
Hamburg, Ark.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PLATFORM.

The Socialist party of the United States declares that the capitalist system has outgrown its historical function and has become utterly incapable of meeting the problems confronting society. We denounce this outgrown system as incompetent and corrupt, and the source of unspeakable misery and suffering to the whole working class.

Under this system the industrial equipment of the nation has passed into the absolute control of a plutocracy which exacts an annual tribute of millions of dollars from the producers and the consumers. The capitalist class, in its organized resistance, it stretches out its greedy hands over the still undeveloped resources of the nation—the land, the mines, the forests and the water powers of every state in the union.

In spite of the multiplication of labor-saving machines and improved methods of industry which cheapen the cost of production, the share of the producers grows ever less, and the price of all the necessities of life steadily increase. The boasted prosperity of this nation is for the owning class alone. To the rest it means only greater hardship and misery. The high cost of living is felt in every home. Millions of wage-workers have seen their wages decrease until life has become a desperate battle for mere existence.

Multitudes of unemployed walk the streets of our cities or trudge from state to state awaiting the will of the masters to move the wheels of industry.

The farmers in every state are plundered by the increasing prices exacted for tools and machinery, and by extortionate rent, freight rates and storage charges. Capitalist concentration is mercilessly crushing the class of small business men and driving its members into the ranks of the propertyless wage-workers. The overwhelming majority of the people of America are being forced under a yoke of bondage by this soulless industrial despotism.

It is this capitalist system that is responsible for the increasing burden of armaments, the poverty slums, child labor, most of the insanity, crime and prostitution, and much of the disease that afflicts mankind.

Under this system the working class is exposed to poisonous conditions, to frightful and needless perils in life and limb; is walled around with court decisions, injunctions and unjust laws, and is preyed upon incessantly for the benefit of the controlling oligarchy of wealth. Under it also the children of the working class are doomed to ignorance, drudgery and darkened lives.

In the face of these evils, so manifest that all thoughtful observers are appalled at them, the legislative representatives of the Republican, Democratic and all reform parties remain the faithful servants of the oppressors. Measures designed to secure to the wage earners of this nation as humane and just treatment as is already enjoyed by the wage earners of all other civilized nations have been smothered in committee without debate, and laws ostensibly designed to bring relief to the farmers and general consumers are juggled and transformed into instruments for the exaction of further tribute. The growing unrest under oppression has driven these two old parties to the enactment of a variety of repressive measures, none of which has limited in any appreciable degree the power of plutocracy, and some of which have been perverted into means for increasing their power. Anti-trust laws, railroad restrictions and regulations, with the prosecutions, indictments and investigations based upon such legislation, have proved to be utterly futile and ridiculous.

Nor has this plutocracy been seriously restrained or even threatened by any Republican or Democratic executive. It has continued to grow in power and insolence alike under the administrations of Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

In addition to this legislative jugglery and this executive connivance, the courts of America have sanctioned and strengthened the hold of this plutocracy as the Dred Scott and other decisions strengthened the slave power before the civil war.

We declare, therefore, that the longer suffering of these conditions is impossible, and we purpose to end them all. We declare these to be the product of the capitalist system in which industry is carried on for private greed, instead of for the welfare of society. We declare, furthermore, that for these evils there will be and can be no remedy and no substantial relief except thru Socialism, under which industry will be carried on for the common good, and every worker receive the full social value of the wealth he creates.

Society is divided into warring groups and classes, based upon material interests. Fundamentally, this struggle is a conflict between the two main classes, one of which, the capitalist class, owns the means of production, and the other, the working class, must use these means of production on the terms dictated by the owners.

The capitalist class, tho' few in number, absolutely controls the government—legislative, executive and judicial. This class owns the machinery of gathering and disseminating news thru its organized press. It subsidizes seats of learning—the schools and colleges—and even religious and moral agencies. It has also the added prestige which established custom gives to any order of society—right or wrong.

The working class, which includes all those who are forced to

work for a living, whether by hand or brain, in shop, mine or on the soil, vastly outnumbers the capitalist class. Lacking effective organization and class solidarity, this class is unable to enforce its will. Given such class solidarity and effective organization, the workers will have the power to make all laws and control all industry in their own interest.

All political parties are the expression of economic and class interests. All other parties than the Socialist party represent one or another group of the ruling capitalist class. Their political conflicts reflect merely superficial rivalries between competing capitalist groups. However they result, these conflicts have no issue of real value to the workers.

Whether the Democrats or Republicans win politically, it is the capitalist class that is victorious economically.

The Socialist party is the political expression of the economic interests of the workers. Its defeats have been their defeats and its victories their victories. It is a party founded on the science and laws of social development. It proposes that, since all social necessities today are socially produced, the means of their production and distribution shall be socially owned and democratically managed.

In the face of the economic and political aggressions of the capitalist class, the only reliance left the workers is that of their economic organizations and their political power. By the intelligent and class-conscious use of these they may resist successfully the capitalist class, breaking the fetters of wage slavery, and fit them selves for the future society, which is to displace the capitalist system. The Socialist party appreciates the full significance of class organization and urges the wage earners, the useful farmers and all other useful workers everywhere to organize for economic and political action, and we pledge ourselves to support the toilers of the fields as well as those in the shops, factories and mines of the nation in their struggle for economic justice.

In the defeat or victory of the working class party in this new struggle for freedom lies the defeat or triumph of the common people of all economic groups, as well as the failure or the triumph of popular government. Thus the Socialist party is the party of the present day revolution, which marks the transition from economic individualism to Socialism, from capitalist oligarchy to industrial democracy.

As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of its ultimate aim, the co-operative commonwealth, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

1. The collective ownership and democratic management of railroads, wire and wireless telegraphs and telephones, express service, steamboat lines and all other social means of transportation and communication and of all large-scale industries.

2. The immediate acquirement by the municipalities, the states or the federal government of all grain elevators, stock yards, storage warehouses and other distribution agencies, in order to reduce the present extortionate cost of living.

3. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

4. The further conservation and development of natural resources for the use and benefit of the people:

(a) By scientific forestation and timber protection.

(b) By the reclamation of arid and swamp tracts.

(c) By the storage of flood waters and the utilization of water power.

(d) By the stoppage of the present extravagant waste of the soil and of the products of mines and oil wells.

(e) By the development of highway and waterway systems.

5. The collective ownership of land wherever practicable, and in cases where such ownership is impracticable the appropriation by taxation of the annual rental value of all lands held for speculation.

6. The collective ownership and democratic management of the banking and currency system.

7. The immediate government relief of the unemployed by the extension of all useful public works. All persons employed on such works to be engaged directly by the government under a workday of not more than the eight hours, and at not less than the prevailing union wages. The government also to establish employment bureaus; to lend money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works, and to take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

8. The conservation of human resources, particularly of the lives and well-being of the workers and their families.

1. By shortening the workday in keeping with the increase productivity of machinery.

2. By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

3. By securing a more effective inspection of workshops, factories and mines.

4. By forbidding the employment of children under 16 years of age.

5. By the co-operative organization of industries in federal penitentiaries and workshops for

the benefit of convicts and their dependents.

6. By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor or of the awarding of contracts to co-operative groups of workers.

7. By abolishing the profit system in government works and substituting either the direct hire of labor or the awarding of contracts to co-operative groups of workers.

8. By establishing minimum wage scale.

9. By abolishing official charity and substituting a non-contributory system of old-age pensions, a general system of insurance by the state of all its members against unemployment and invalidism and a system of compulsory insurance by employers of their workers, without cost to the latter, against industrial diseases, accidents and death.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

1. The absolute freedom of press speech and assembly.

2. The adoption of a graduated income tax, the increase of the rates of the present corporation tax and the extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the nearness of kin—the proceeds of these taxes to be employed in the socialization of industry.

3. The abolition of the monopoly ownership of patents and the substitution of collective ownership, with direct reward to inventors by premiums or royalties.

4. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.

5. The adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall and of proportional representation, nationally as well as locally.

6. The abolition of the senate and veto power of the president.

7. The election of the president and the vice-president by the direct vote of the people.

8. The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of the legislation enacted by congress. National laws to be repealed only by act of congress or by a referendum vote of the whole people.

9. The abolition of the amendment restrictions upon the amendment of the constitution, so that that instrument may be made amendable by a majority of the voters in a majority of the states.

10. The granting of the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, with representation in congress, and a democratic form of municipal government for purely local affairs.

11. The extension of democratic government to all United States territory.

12. The enactment of further measures for general education, and particularly for vocational education in useful pursuits. The bureau of education to be made a department.

13. The enactment of further measures for the conservation of health. The creation of an independent bureau of health with such restrictions as will secure full liberty for all schools of practice.

14. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and its elevation to the rank of a department.

15. Abolition of the federal district courts and the United States circuit courts of appeals. State courts to have jurisdiction in all cases arising between citizens and foreign corporations. The election of all judges for short